SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Interview of General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant with King Amadeus.

THE KING'S CORDIALITY.

Mis Majesty Desirous of Peace and Amity Between the United States and Spain.

A Banquet at the American Legation.

Three Members of the Spanish Ministry Present-Toasts and Speeches-"No Difficulty Between the Two Countries but Can Be Settled Through the Spanish Minister at Washington."

Minister Roberts and Valmaseda Not Recalled.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at the Spanish capital has forwarded us the following special despatch:-

MADRID. Jan. 9, 1872.

General Sherman, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant, son of the President of the United States, arrived in this city two days ago and took quarters at the American Lega-

The day before yesterday, at noon, King Amadeus received in a private audience General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant, who were presented to His Majesty by the American Charge d'Affaires.

KING AMADEUS CORDIAL.

In the course of the interview, which lasted about half an hour, the King said that he was "pleased to see so famous a representative of the American army as General Sherman, and that he always entertained sentiments of friendship and admiration for the American people."

His Majesty also expressed a desire "that the most cordial relations, as between neighbors whose interests can only lie in the preservation of peace, may always exist between the United States and Spain.

The King showed special attention to Lieuenant Grant, to whom he spoke with great affability.

A BANQUET AND MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS.

In the evening there was a grand banquet at the United States Legation. Among the guests were Admiral Malcampo, Minister of Marine: Admiral Topete, Minister for the Colonies, and Señor De Blas, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The following toasts were proposed :-"King Amadeus," "President Grant," "The Army and Navy of the United States," and "The Army and Navy of Spain." In responding, sentiments of international friendship and cordiality were expressed by the Spanish statesmen on one side and the American officers on the other.

PEACE NOT TO BE DISTURBED.

Admiral Topete, among others, said he hoped that "peace between the United States and Spain may never be disturbed." Seffor De Blas remarked, "No difficulty between the two countries is known here but can be settled through the representative of Spain at Wash-Ington."

The excited feeling in Spain with regard to the United States has entirely calmed down, and in this city it is considered that the war bloud has passed away.

RECALLS CONTRADUCTED.

The announcement of the recall of Seffor Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and of Captain General Valmaseda, is alto mether premature, and seems to be founded only on rumors among politicians, as the report of their recall and replacement by Admiral Polo and Marshal Concha has not yet received the slightest official confirmation.

BELGIUM.

Citizen Belief Subscriptions Remitted to Chicago

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BRUSSRIA. Jan. 9, 1872.

The committee appointed by the Brussels Bourse to receive subscriptions for the sufferers by the Chi-cago fire to-day sent 10,000 francs to that city.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Probable Relaxation of Prussian Military Rigor in the Hostaged Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1872. The statement contained in a press news despatch, which was issued this morning, enect that the court martial trials of the French hostages taken by the Germans for outrages com

mitted on their soldiers in France would commence

to-day was premature. There is reason to credit the London Standard's Statement of last week, "that the German officers will not proceed to extremes."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Convalescent Out of Doors-Says "Goodby" to His Physician.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 9, 1972. A despatch from Sandringham reports that the Prince of Wales went out yesterday for the first time

Dr. Gaie, who has been constantly in attendance on His Royal Highness since the first dangerous symptoms appeared, left Sandringham to-day.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Crushing Defeat of the Revolutionists Under Diaz.

Great Excitement Over the News-Movements of the Insurgent General Quiroga-Cortina Retreating Before Him.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1872. A courier extraordinary reached here to-night from Tampico with a telegram, dated city of Mexico. December 31, from the Minister of War, anicing two general engagements between Gen ral Rocha's forces and the revolutionists under General Diaz, in which the latter were touted, with

the loss of their artillery and cavairy. The church bells were ringing and troops marching the streets with music, amid great exc tement over the news.

General Quiroga has been reinforced by 500 revolutionists from Monterey, and is mov-ing from Mier on Camargo with 1,500 General Cortina is reported to have abandoned Camargo on Sunday to avoid a fight with Quiroga, and has fallen back to Reynosa. Fighting has occurred between Quiroga's advanced guard and Cortina's retreating column, but without especial effect on either side.

ENGLAND.

Fress Comments on the Fisk Assassination Case-Washington City Improvement Bonds in the Market-1he Trades' Congress-The Court at Osborne-Colombian Diplomatic Representation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 9, 1872. All the city lournals have articles on the assassi

ation of James Fisk, Jr. They cite the cases of Richardson and Crittenden attribute the frequency of such deeds to the pelaxity of public sentiment and the weakness of the courts, which make the practice of carrying of

concealed weapons so general in the United

The London Times arrives at the conclusion that the assassin's pistol in this case "only killed Fisk; the spirit, of which he was the incernate representative, is still living and strong in the city of New York."

A WASHINGTON CITY LOAN. The Messrs, Seilgman Bros, have introduced here and on the Continent four millions of Washington city improvement bonds at 87%. The loan is a great success. It was nearly all taken up before the books were regularly opened.

THE NATIONAL TRADES' CONGRESS. The session of the National Trades' Congress was

pened last evening at Nottingham. Mr. Potter was elected President.

Mr. Northrup, of Massachusetts, United States, was present, and was accorded a seat on the floor. Delegates are present from London, Staleybridge. Birmingham, Bolton, Brauford, Bristol, Bury, Cheshire and South Lancashire, Leeds, Macclesfield Staffordshire Potteries, Sterning, Stockport, Wigan, Wolverhampton and other places

The principle which they seek to establish by par-Hamentary legislation is almost identical with that which was set forth by the Builders' Association, some short time since, viz.:-

That the Secretary of State appoint a register voluntary trades' associations, with power to certificate the rules of such associations a that all associations whose rules are so certified have a quast corporate character, and be empowered to hold property and to sue and be sued. Legislation embracing these points in connection with volunlary associations generally would fully and satisfactority remedy all evils, now matter of complaint on the part of trade unions in particular. The establishment of district courts, composed of representatives of the masters and workmen, with an independent chairman chosen by such representatives. Falling an early agreement in the choice the judge of the county court should be exoficed chairman. The court should be the court of first instance in all civil actions between masters and workmen, and in cases involving breach of the labor contract, where there was no written contract between the parties, it should also be the court of last resort.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE. Her Majesty the Queen and members of the royal

COLOMBIAN REPRESENTATION "NEAR" THE THRONE. Dr. Justo Arosemena had an audience of the Queen esterday at Windsor Castle, and presented his credentials as Minister Resident of the United States

THE COTTON SUPPLY. Five thousand three hundred and six bales of

American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day. Lord Stapley on the Political Future and

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1872. Lord Stanley addressed a large meeting of workngmen at Liverpool this evening. in the course of his remarks he said the old liberal programme had exhausted its vitality, and he expected that in the future conservatism would pre-

Public Principle.

The Cunard Steamers and the Mall Service. LONDON, Jan. 10-5 A. M.

dominate in all new questions.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpoo nas adopted a resolution demanding that the Cunard steamers shall bring the malls from America, a such an arrangement would be advantageous to the

Mr. James Ashoury has been appointed Commodore of the London Yacht Club.

A republican club has been organized in Glas-

Smallpox is becoming more prevalent in Shef-

FRANCE.

Party Tests at the Ballot Box and Weakness of the Radical Forces-Napoleon Reflecting on Past Issues and Events-The Parisians Anxious for City Trade.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Jan. 9, 1572. Elections have been held in seventeen districts in the provinces to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. In three of the districts the radical candidates have been successful.

NAPOLEON'S "REVELATIONS" OF PAST EVENTS. The Emperor Napoleon will soon publish a historical work, in which startling revelations will be made in regard to the Prench military system

PARISIAN ANXIETY FOR METROPOLITAN TRADE. A committee of the republican electors of Paris called on M. Vautrain to-day and begged him to rememper that "his election was an expression of the people's desire that the Assembly return to Paris."

STEAMSHIP FOR NEW YORK. The steamer Holsatla, which was to have satied from Havre on the 6th instant, for New York, was detained two days and sailed yesterday.

Diplomatic Courtesles with Germany.

Baron Von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, to-day presented his credentials to President Thiers. No ceremony was observed, but the Ampassador

retterated his former expressions "of friendship for the French patton." M. Gontaut-Biron, French Ambassador to Ger-

many, has telegraphed to his government that he has been most flatteringly received by Prince Bismarck.

Military Trial of Sacerdotal Communists. PARIS, Jan. 9, 1872.

The court martial assembled at Versailles to-day to try the parties accused of shooting the priests and other Versatilist hostages during the reign of the Commune. The proceedings attract much interest and the court room was crowded all dar.

THE WARLIKE MORMONS.

Governor Woods' Message Read to a Rebellious Legislature.

POLYGAMY MUST CEASE.

The "Saints" Must No Longer Defy the United States Laws Under the Guise of Religion.

The "Church" Lawmakers Will Fight the Government Officials.

ATTEMPT TO "SNUB" THE GOVERNOR.

No Money to Presecute Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 9, 1872. Governor Woods read his message before the Legislature in joint seasion this afternoon in the City Hall. He treats mostly on local affairs, and his suggestions are well conceived on the great questions of the hour to the Territory and nation said that the Territories are the wards of the repub lic, and as such they are subject to the will of Con-gress. The constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of conscience in religion, but it is presumed that all religious convictions will be in harmony with the constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. Aught else than this would be national suicide. POLYGAMY THE SAME AS BIGAMY.

There is a law upon the statute book of the United States which makes plural marriage in the l'erritories a crime, and that law is binding upon all citizens alike and should be obeyed by all. No private interpretation or religious conviction can shield any person from its operation. It is said that this law is unconstitutional and void, but the supreme judicial tribunal of the republic has not so deciared. Until then it is in full force and virtue. Polygamy, or plural marriage, is now practised in Utah in violation of this act, but this ought not to be, for if one class of persons can violate one law with impunity, and shield themselves behind the bulwarks of religious toleration, another class can do the same with some other law, and so on until religious dogmas are made to take the place of the constitution and laws, and anarchy would ensue. The advocates of such a theory would invoke religious toleration to devour the very source from which religious toleration emanates.

GIVE UP DOUBLE AND TREBLE MARRIAGES. If there has been undue excitement in this Territory recently which has threatened the public peace, disturbed commercial transactions and provoked criticism from abroad, doubtless it has been in parin consequence of a violation of this law. As a friend, therefore, of the whole people, earnestly desiring the peace and prosperity of all, I urge you to take such steps at this session as will establish haronious relations between the people of Utah and the general government upon this subject. There is now no statute law in Utah upon the subject of marriage, but I do not hestitate to say that, in my judgment, there ought to be. Marriage may be a sacrament, but it is none the less a civil contrac This is the established doctrine of the republic, and it ought to be so regarded in this Territory.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN There are many rights incident to and growing out of the marriage relations which make it absolutely necessary that there should be a plain, posttive statute upon that subject, such as the right of the wile to support and to the protection of her person, including the protection of her children er right to a separate estate and to her individual earnings, and her right of dower in the estate of her deceased husband. These are claims which are in harmony with the spirit of the age, and are founded in equity and good judgment. I cannot urge you too strongly to speedily enact such a law upon marriage as will meet this great public want. By so doing you will render to the people of the territory an invaluable service, in preventing vexations litigation, which otherwise must inevitably

GOVERNOR WOODS EXERCISING HIS RIGHTS. He claims by an organic act that he has a right to cominate notaries public, Territorial treasurers, an anditor of public accounts, a librarian and a superintendent of common schools, hitherto elected by the Legislature. Hereafter he will exercise his right, and asks that the Legislature amend the acts so as

legislative departments. The Message recommends the passage of a mining law, and also a law as a basts for an em-

cient system of free schools, with a tax upon all property for their support.

Also an appropriation to defray the expenses of a commissioner to attend the centennial celebration

of American independence. It suggests the establishment of an asylum for the insane; the necessity for a system of railroads to penetrate every portion of the Territory, and a memorialization of Congress for a conation of lands, now unproductive and worthless, to those

who will improve them by irrigation. In conclusion, Governor Woods pledges himself that to develop the varied resources of the Territory, to make more secure the rights and liberties of its citizens and to secure the pure and rapid on proment of the laws, he will give the Legislature his hearty co-operation.

ATTEMPT TO INSULT THE EXECUTIVE CHIEF. The reading of the Message was heard with cool ndifference. The usual motion to print one thou sand copies was offered, and Apostic Tailer, of the Council, amended the motion by reducing the numper to one hundred copies, with remarks intended to be insulting to the Governor. Finally, one thou sand copies were ordered to be printed. Cannon, Mormon, was made public printer, but Secretary Black has awarded the printing to be done else

THE MORMON LAWMAKERS WILL DO AS THEY LIKE The entire spirit of the session is hostle to the government and its officers. Hooper left early. The Legislature is determined to make conflict with the government officials, and throughout it is the King tom versus the United States-the old Bourbont contest. It will not meet in the place furnished by

Secretary Black; It prefers to pay rent-

SUSPENDING THE MORMON CRIMINAL TRIALS. Before Chief Justice McKean, in the Third Distric Coart, this morning, Mr. Bates presented his commission and took oath as District Attorney, and nominated James L. High as deputy. He asked a discontinuance of the causes on the crimi nal calendar, the using Brigham Young and other

nal calendar, including Brigham Young and others for hurder, on the ground that there was no money to pay witness fees, contingent expenses, ac.

Mr. R. N. Baskin, late Acting Attorney by authority of the Attorney General, was retained as counsel. Mr. Bates then read letters from Attorney General Akerman to show that it is on account of going to Congress that funds have not been furnished for the prosecution of the State trials here. The Attorney General had made it a subject of earnest representations to the Chairmen of the Territorial Committees of Congress.

Mr. Bates alluded to various points of his letter to Senstor Trumoult, already published in the Herald, and then stated that, by order of the Attorney General by telegrams, he applied in his name for a discontinuance of the causes until the second Monday in March, by which time it is hoped Congress will make the necessary appropriations, or that the Territorial Legislature will do so.

He was ordered to report to the Attorney General

that the Territorial Legislature will do so.

He was concred to report to the Attorney General forthwith in Washington, in order to fully advise him concerning the adairs here.

He asked that the twenty criminal cases be put over. The Court thereupon was ordered to be discontinued until the next regular term of the Courtillic criminal cases and all civil cases to be titled by jury. The Court adjourned until Wednesday.

Air. Bates leaves for Washington on Friday next.
The popular Gentlie opinion regarding Mr. Bates' course appears not to be favorable; yet a lack of tunds is a serious impediment to the enforcement of the laws.

Brigham Young and other prisoners with a serior

funds is a serious importance.

of the laws.

Brigham Young and other prisoners will be held in custody of the marsual until trus.

Several detachments of the Nauvoo Legion were in force near the court room in civilian dress.

The troops at Camp Douglas are under arms all day in case of emergency. No trouble, whatever, has occurred yet, under the circumstances.

LOUISIANA.

The First Blood Drawn in the Quarrel.

WALTER R. WHEYLAND SHOT.

ACTION OF THE RIVAL HOUSES.

Collector Casey Wants To Be Let Alone and Warmoth Remains Intranched.

General Emory Calls for Reinforcements-A Regiment Ordered from Louisville-Scene in the Warmoth House of Representatives.

President Grant Unable to See His Way Cut of the Difficulty.

The Reform Mass Meeting, which met last night in Lafayette square, adopted the following

In Lafayette square, adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved, by the people of the city of New Orleans, regardless of party, in mass meeting assembled. That the movement for reform inaugurated by the democratic and resolublean members of the Legislature, and having for its object the repeal of the Election, Consisbulary, Metropolitan Police, Francing, Revenue and other obsolutions laws, meets which are the consistency of the Election, Consisbulary, Metropolitan Police, Francing, Revenue and other obsolutions laws, meets which are the consistency of the Election, Consisbulary, Metropolitan with the Election of the Consistency of the Legislature of the economism of the members of the Legislature observed in the desired for the purpose of reform to continuous the firm it self-determination to carry out their plans, and that they be carried for the purpose of the Alexandrian of the Convertor in the second of the Convertor in the second of the Convertor in the second of the Convertor in the conduct of the Governor in Consistency of the Metropolitan Police the attempt to control by means of the Metropolitan Police the attempt to control by means of the General Assembly of Louisidizer atoms and conduct of the Governor in Consistency of the Convertor in the Consistency of the Convertor in the Consistency of the Convertor in the Convertor in Con lived. That a committee of ten be appointed to prepare

of the causes which have led to the present condition fairs in this State, together with the revolutionary co of Governor H. C. Warmoth, asking aid and redress. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and it is dresses were delivered by J. H. Burch. Judge Carley, E. H. McCaleb, Messrs. Moncure, Patton,

McPhelen, Klemmon, Wilson, Maggenmen and

The Mechanics' Institute is heavily guarded to night. Visitors approaching from either Canal or on street first encounter a line of Metropolitan police across Dryades street, next a line of colored militia and next a line of white militia. When these have been successfully passed the door-way to the building is found guarded by another squad of Metropolitan police, and inside the building a large force is kept constantly on duty, day and

SUSPICIOUS OF LONGSTREET. Yesterday atternoon General Longstreet called at the Armory of the Louislana Legion of State militia and directed the commander to proceed to the State House and co-operate with the police. A not to become participants in a political quarrel They expressed themselves perfectly willing to preserve the peace, and to co-operate with Genera Emory in whatever he directed them to do.

The city was quiet throughout the night, and no personal violence was reported from any quarter. There was no quorum in the Senate to-day. In the House (Warmothites) fifty-two member

were present. The first bul during the session was called up to day. It was introduced by Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, and is to authorize the Red River parish to issue \$20,000 worth of bonds for the erection of a jail

\$20,000 worth of Bonds for the elected of a jan and a court house.

Mr. D. Caly Stanton said the bill was a frand, and that he was able to prove it, and also that \$13,000 had already been collected for it, but appropriated to other purposes than the erection of a jail and court house in the parish of Re4 River.

Mr. Dewees said that Stanton field, and that he of the property has been said that the first property and the stanton knew he fled.

ir. Stanton) knew he lied. Mr. Brown said that Mr. Stanton was justified in Mr. Brown said that Mr. Stanton was justified in making the charges.

When the above discussion commenced Mr. Worrall raised the point of order that the House could not discuss the bit until the Senate organized. The House decided that the point was not well taken.

After the discussion on the bill had reached the point indicated above another member raised the same point of order, which was decided well taken.

After the House had voted for a recess the Speaker advised the members not to go beyond the military lines, as the scregant-at-Arms from Speaker Carter's House was on the lookout for members.

The seventeen Senators who prevent a quorum are still at the Bay St. Louis, Miss. It is asserted that they will not return until the difficulties in the House are settled.

House are settled.

In the Carter House forty-three members were present. The speaker announced that the Eighth District Court's injunctions would be answered by a attorner.

District Court's injunctions would be answered by an attorney.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

General Emory has ordered a regiment of troops from Louisvinle to New Orleans.

The Times says:—

The Itimes says:—
The great outpouring of the people into Lafayette square on Monday usent proved the deep-seated distatisfaction which arrives against that fraudulent legislation by which the man who have a material and permanent indees in the tatte have been for the time being pundered and deprived of the power of resistance, and that hereafter the two races will unite for their mutual protection against the vampire assaults of merculess officials. The Bee says:-

The Bee says:—

The coatest now in progress between Governor Warmoth and his opposents in the Legislature has nothing of a party character. It is not a coniest between republicans and democrats, nor has race, color or previous condition anything to do with it. It is a contest between the reformers of the General Assembly and those who are opposed thereto.

THE COALITION

has been formed for the single nursons of overthrowing Governor Warmoth's administration, because while he wieds the executive power of the State the reform is regarded as impracticable.

The Picayane, heretofore regarded as favorable to the Warmothites, says:—

Governor Warmoth is personally unknown to us. He does not and an apologist in the Pengue for his errors. Our jourgal has not trusted in his promises any more than it commutates those of the politicians whom he leads. The President Unable to See His Way Out of the Muddle-Warmoth Intrenched in the State House-Collector Casey on the Situn-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872. The President and Senators West and Kellogg, of Louisiana, have received to-day voluminous despatches concerning the Louisiana legislative troubles. The President, in conversation with a Senafor to-day, said that he did not know what to do. The Reconstruction act fully justified interference by the federal troops, while their presence aided the factions. United States troops were sta tioned in New Oricans and could not be withdrawn without countenancing the quarre, and that was what he desired to avoid. Senator West represents the Warmoth side, and senator Ketlogg sides with the people. To-night he received the following despatch, through Mr. H. J. Phelps, showing the condition of affairs in New

No Senate. House divided. One at State House on Royal street. Governor entrenched at State House on Royal street. Governor entrenched at State House with police, armed with rines, and militia. Speaker Carter and others not permitted to take their seats. Major without potice for protection of private citizens. Populace of the city quietly and orderly minding their own business, but anxious for renef, very indignant and asking that House and Senate be allowed to take their seats without bayonets and armed interference and repeal those infamous laws which both parties how profess to be anxious to do.

Orleans up to the latest moment :-

This despatch came from the Citizens' Association, and embodied substantially all that had been sent to Senator Kellogg during the evening. The despatch to President Grant from Collector Casey

was as follows:

Trouble increasing. Removal of troops will com-plicate matters. Have not abused authority. Hartley's despatch answered satisfactorily. Let us alone and all will be right.

No Trouble Apprehended-The Troops Will Not Interfere Except in Case of Necessity. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1872.

Private telegrams from New Orleans to-day say that quiet everywhere prevails, and no further disturbance is anticipated. Gentlemen who have seen the President this morning say that the United States troops have taken no part in the disturb-ances, nor will they act except to preserve the peace of the city should occasion require their inter-ierence. The southernment is confident that General Emory will act with the utmost discretion in the

THE LATEST NEWS.

The First Blood Shed-Walter R. Wheyland Ehot in a Ecuffle.

NEW OBLEANS, Jah. 9, 1872. While Isador McCormick and W. W. McCuttoch, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms for the Carter Honse of Representatives, were attempting to arrest Mr. Matthews, a member, a scottle ensued, in which Walter R. Wheyland was shot. He died an hour later in she Governor's parlor, at the State House. Mr. Wheyland claimed to represent the parish of Sabine, but had been expelled by the Carter faction. The supposition is that he was endeavoring to prevent the arrest of Mr. Mat thews when he was shot.

Colonel L. D. Scott, who saw the shooting, says that when the scuttle commenced between McCulloch and Wheyland a body of police men ran across from Dryades street, and one of them seeing Wheyland drawing a pistol, not know ing him, and doubtless thinking that he was about to shoot, fired upon him.

This is the first blood that has been shed since the

OBITUARY.

Major General Henry W. Halleck, United

States Army. Henry Wager Halleck, Major General in the United States Army, died in Louisville, Ky., at halfpast eight o'clock yesterday evening. He was carried off by congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver, with which he had been afflicted for some time. He was fifty-six years of age.

General Halleck was born in Weston, Oneida

county, N. Y., where his grandfather-100 years old, and hale and hearty-lately resided. General flaileck's father was Mr. Joseph Halleck. The General entered the Military Academy as a West Point cadet in 1835, stood third in the class, and was brevetted second lioutenant of ongineers July 1, 1839. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1849. In 1841 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In January, 1845, he was appointed first licutenant, and during the year he was selected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular course of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures he compiled in a volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction the "Justifiableness of War." The work contains much valuable elementary instruction, as well as abundance of historical illustration, and is written with ability. In 1847 he was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1847, and for meri torious service in California. He was Secretary of State of the Territory of California under the military governments of Generals Kearny, Mason and was chief of the staff of Commodore Shu-brick in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention in 1849 to form and of the committee to draft the constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed captain of engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854. A very interesting anecdote is told of the early life and studies of the General. As it is expressive of the firmness of character and manliness which have distinguished him during his life, we give it here. When about sixteen years of age he formed

Syracuse he removed to Hudson, N. Y., and took board in the family of I. V. Bassett, and, nuder the patronage of the aforesald uncle, commenced his studies at the fludson Academy, which was at that time conducted by J. W. Fairfield. To conceal his residence from his father he entered the academy under the name of Henry Wager, and was thus known during his three years' residence in Hudson. He was known as a young man of quick perception and studious habits, acquitting himself with honor in his studious. After finishing his course at this academy, through the influence of the under before mentioned he was appointed a cadet at West Point, and in due course graduated with honor, receiving his heutenant's commission. He served the country faithfully and well. He was related, on his mother's side, to the family of Wagers, in Columbia county, she being a niece of the late Kev. Daniel Wager, of Ghent.

General Halleck was appointed a major general fin the United States Army at the Instance of Lieutenant General Scott, then about to retire from active service. His commission bears date the 19th of August, 1861. At the time of his appointment, General flalleck was the leading member of a most prominent law firm in San Francisco. Placed, upon his arrival from the Pacific, in command of the Department of the West, he promptly swept away the abuses which had crept into the service, and from the very hour he assumed command the record of the war in the West was a succession of victories. Under his policy the Southern forces were driven from Missouri, Middle and West Tennessee, including the capital of the State, were occupied by the Ulion armines, and a

the determination to leave his home unknown

to his parents, and seek his fortune in the

world. After consulting an uncle who resided in

Syracuse he removed to Hudson, N. Y., and took board in the family of I. V. Bassett, and, under the

west Tennessee, including the capital of the State, were occupied by the Union armics, and a lodgment obtained for the Union troops in Northern Mississippi and Alabama and Northern Mississippi and Mississippi and Alabama and Mississippi and M

state of a major general in the flete, out was the impersonation of the man of peace. Independent of his militar, capacity Genera Haileck was noted as an able far ver, he, at the time of his appointment, being the principal parties in the law arms of haileck, Billings & Co. of San Francisco. He left his incrative business to take up arms in defence of the cause of the government of the Unifers. and his just appreciation of military bunders, and his just appreciation of military bunders, and his just appreciation of military bunders, and promised the best results in action.

Under Haileck's direction was gained the victory of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862, thus clearing the southwestern portion of his department from the power of the enemy. Finding & necessary to take the field in personowing to the enlargement of his department to embrace the Mississippi River, and also to the concentration of the whole revel army of the Mississippi Valley upon General Grant's forces at Pitsourg Landing—General Halieck, late in April 1862, after naving superintended the destruction of the enemy's position at Island No. 10 and opened up the Mississippi to Memphis, removed his headquarters to the field before Cortuin, the slege of which he conducted until the enemy could no longer hold the place. The operations on the Chickanominy, at the end of June, 1862, led President Lincoin to adopt the policy of a centralized military Seneration Charlet, and, on Josy 11, he appointed Geberal Haiteck to that position, with his headquarters at Washington. end of Juwe, 1862, led President Lincoln to adopt the policy of a centralized mittary General-in Chief, and, on Joly 11, he appointed General Halleck to this position, with his headquarters at Washington. The plans before adopted were changed, and the Army of the Potomae withdrawn from the Peninsula. The movement being followed by the Maryland campatyn, which ended with the bastle of Anticiam, September 17, 1362. Afterwards General Italieck different the operations in chief from Washington Guring the many campatyns of 1863, but with varying success, until the victories of General Grant at Vicksburg and Chattanooga led the people to call for him to be placed at the head of mittary affairs, with a rank superior to all other commanders. Congress having created the office of Licuientant General of the United States Army, and the Senate having confirmed General Grant in that capacity, General Halleck requested to be relieved from the office of General-Inchief, and was succeeded by the Licuicrant General. The President then appointed General-Halleck to the position of Chief of Stat of the entire army, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War and Licuientant General Commanding, and as such the ex-deneral-Inchief still remained at the head of affairs in Washington, while General Grant made his headquarter's in the fleet with the armies intended to operate against Rachmont. During the whole of the operations against the capital of the enemy General Halleck remained at Washington; but when the army of General Lee surrendered, the former was appointed to the command of the Department of Virginia, embracing Richmond and all the forces operating in that vicinity. The command Washington that he issued certain orders which highly incensed General Sherman. The trouble led to a lengthy documentary discussion. The reorganization, however, of the army on a peace basis, led to a change in General Halleck's command, that office process in General Sherman's forces, and wasthen holding this position that he issued certain orders

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10-1 A. M.

Symopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has fallen steadily in New Engprevalled there to-day, out it is now followed by partially cloudy weather, with rising temnorthwest winds, backing southwest. Northeasterly winds prevail on the Gulf Coast, with clear weather, except in Florida. The highest barometer is probably over the Ohio Valley. Fresh southwesterly winds been reported from the lakes. The lowest barometer is probably in the Missourt Valley. The rivers have fullen at Pittsburg and rises at Memphis and Vicksburg. Reports are not yet re-

ceived from the Pacific coast. Probabilities. The barometer will probably fall on Wednesday northwest of the Ohio Valley; the highest pressure move northeastward into Virginia; failing baromeer continue in New England, with cloudy weather; westerly winds backing to southwest from the mid-

die Atlantic to the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated on the Guit

and Auantic coast for to-night. The Weather In This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at fludnut's Pharmacy.

HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:-

SOUTH CAROLINA. Governor Scott's Special Mossage to Be Knacked Into a Cocked Hat by Bowen.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9, 1872.

In the Legislature to-day a Message was read from Governor Scott defending himself against Mr. Bowen's charges in the House Mr. Bowen replied with bitterness to the Message. challenging Governor Scott to meet his charges in

the courts. The Message was made a special for Monday.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 9-5 P. M.— Consols closed at \$2'; for money and 93 for the account-tunies States fire-twesty bonds, 1902's, 912'; 1935's, old, \$3's, 1-67's, 193; ten-forties, 32. 1'Ants Hourse.—Parits, Jan. 9-P. M.—Rentes closed at FRANKFORT BOURSE. FRANKFORT, Jan. 9-A. M. -nited States five-twenty bonds opened study for the issue trited States five twenty bonds opened \$195% for the issue of 1852.

Liverpool. Corron Mauret.—Liverpool., Jan. 9—8 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm; midding uplands. 1954. at 1954. midding Orleans, 1954. at 1954. The sates of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

Liverpool. Relativity Market.—Liverpool., Jan. 9—250 V. M.—The breatstuffs market is quiet. California white wheat has declined to 12s. Hd. per cental. The receipts of wheat for the past tire days have been 10,000 quarters, including 7,500 American. quarters, including 7,500 American.

ELIVERPOOL. PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—
vening.—Clover seed, 57s. 63. a 59s. 6d. per cwt. for American ret.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the Trosling Furf was in sea-sition of the Interest of the Interesting. They beard aix appeals, but have reserved all decisions until to-morrow.

MATIS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The made for Europe will close at the Post Office at haif-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-

will be ready at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for matting, six cents. A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray stree

A.—Fine Gold Jewelry, Low Prices.
Earrings and Pins,
Cameo, Etruscan, Garnet, Carbuncie, &c.
Onyx and Jet Earrings and Pins,
Gold Watch Chains, Necklaces, Lockets,
Seal Biogs, Chain and Band Bracetts, Chaircon's Earrings,
Fins, Rings and Armies.
GORGE C. ALLEN,
641 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

A.-Coral Earrings and Pins, Wholesa george C. Allian, 541 Broadway, near Fourtegath street.

A:—Devoces High Grade Oil, Prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed filtuminator, and warranted non-explosive. This oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in several casts and in barrels, at fayorable rates, The DEVOE MANU-FAUTHING CO., 117 Fallon streets, New York.

Angell's Turkish Buths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fish street, Gentlemen every day and all night; ledge day and evening; best vontilation; highest temperature; best shampooning; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A .- Royal Havana Lottery .- J. B. Martinea & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall sh ; box 4.85 New York Post office. "Pike's Toothache Dreps" Cure in One Mine

Royal Havenn Lettery. - The Highest Rates paid for Doubleons all kinds of Gold and Silvar. TAYLOR, & CO., Bankers, 15 Wallatrees, New York.

The Foor Little Sufferer Will Be Immediately rajered by using Mrs. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUE for children techning.

40 Drops of "Constitution Water" Three